

THE REBELLION.

Another Brilliant Victory of the Union Troops in Western Virginia.

Total Rout of the Rebel Forces at St. George.

Gen. Garnett, the Rebel Commander, Killed.

Capture of the Enemy's Colors, Cannon and Camp Equipage.

The Official Bulletin of the Victorious Gen. McClellan.

Insurrection Quelled in Western Virginia.

Interesting News from Washington.

Gen. McDowell's Column Strongly Reinforced.

Eight Additional Regiments and a Powerful Battery Sent to Virginia.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Ordered to Employ Sufficient Force to Suppress Privateering.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

TROOPS SENT TO VIRGINIA.

The Eleventh Massachusetts regiment embarked on board the steamer Baltimore and Philadelphia at the City Hall, and proceeded to Alexandria yesterday.

The Seventeenth regiment of New York volunteers, ordered by the Fourth regiment from the same ship, left the embarkment on the steamer Baltimore and Philadelphia for Alexandria.

The Twenty-first New York regiment, Colonel Rogers, left their camp at Kalamazoo yesterday, and crossed the Long Bridge, and are now camped in Fort Runyon.

The Garibaldi Guard changed their position on Saturday, and are now about one mile south of Alexandria.

Montgomery's Green's battery of rifled cannon, and Company G, of the Second Artillery, have left Fort Runyon and gone to the vicinity of Alexandria.

Colonel Miles' whole brigade is now, it is stated, south of Alexandria.

The New Jersey Third passed over on Saturday afternoon, and camped near Roche's Spring yesterday.

Colonel McLean's New Jersey regiment crossed the river and took up a position near the same point.

This morning the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Crisane, broke up camp and went into Virginia by steamer to Alexandria.

The Seventy-first New York regiment have been under marching orders some days, and will perhaps go into Virginia this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Thirty-sixth New York regiment, Colonel Chas. H. Rose, arrived in Washington at midnight on Saturday.

Captain Berry's battery arrived here at seven o'clock yesterday morning, direct from Fort Pickens. The battery consists of four pieces of twelve pounders and eighty-four men. Another battery follows the above here to-day.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PRIVATEERING.

The resolution adopted by the House to-day, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ a sufficient force to protect our commerce from the pirates that infest the sea, is considered as a step in the right direction. It is hoped he will immediately send out a force which will not only protect our commerce, but capture the dastardly pirates who have annoyed our commerce.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE BEEN BROKEN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS?

The British Consul at Richmond has had before the British Minister, Lord Lyons, official documents respecting recent cases where the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals by permission of the government. It appears, from the alleged facts communicated by the British Consul, that passes have been issued by General Butler, permitting private individuals and vessels to pass through the blockade. Copies of these passes, purporting to bear General Butler's signature, were taken from the parties, and are among the documents communicated.

Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of the government to these facts, and requests an explanation. The questions involved are of the highest importance. It appears that the British agents at the several ports at the South are keeping a most vigilant watch respecting the blockade passed, and intend to give no trouble wherever any pretext or opportunity may occur.

ORDERS DECLARING MARTIAL LAW.

It appears from official data that three several orders relative to the declaration of martial law have been issued by this administration. On the 27th of April the following was addressed to the commanding general of the army:

You are engaged in suppressing an insurrection against the laws of the United States. If at any point on or in the vicinity of any military law, which is now or which shall be used between the city of Philadelphia and the city of Washington, you will find resistance, which renders it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or the public safety, you personally or through the officer in command at the point at which resistance occurs, are authorized to suspend that writ.

This is signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of State. This order was modified on the 24th of July, so that the above authority should extend on the military law between New York and Washington.

The third case was under the proclamation of the President and made martial law operate in Florida, over Key West, Tortugas and Santa Rosa.

THE REBELS SCHOONER SALLIE MEARS.

The South generally. He also stopped several days in Richmond. Notwithstanding he was supplied with the necessary passes by the British Consul at New Orleans, he experienced great difficulty in getting North. A considerable quantity of cotton, he stated, had recently been sent to New Orleans and Mobile from various parts of the South. He understood it was the intention of parties holding it to put it on board English and French vessels for transportation. These vessels expect to elude the vigilance of the blockading squadron, which they believe to be an easy matter. At Richmond he saw an agent of the French government, who had already, and in still purchasing large quantities of tobacco. How or in what manner it was to be got to its place of destination, he did not learn, although he asked the question frequently of the agent, and also of the rebel government at Richmond. This gentleman saw Honorable Henry May at Richmond, and accompanied him most of the way home. He did not learn the object of his mission, but heard, while in Richmond, that it had reference to some plan of adjustment. The rebels talked confidently, he says, of their power to maintain their government for an indefinite number of years. He says they have been assured that there were from forty to fifty members of Congress who not only sympathized with them, but who would throw every obstacle in the way of legislation in voting men and money to carry on the war.

LETTER OF SECRETARY CAMERON TO ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.

The following letter from Secretary Cameron appointing Alexander Cummings government agent at New York, shows who is responsible for the Cataline contract and other army jobs at your city, and will be found important at this time.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1861.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., Sir:—This department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced and energetic man on whom it can rely to assist in pushing forward troops, ammunition and supplies.

You are acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads in Pennsylvania, over which, for the present, they will be required to pass. I am aware that your private affairs may demand your time, I am sure your patriotism will induce you to aid me, even at some loss to yourself.

With this view I will thank you, in consultation with the affairs of the army and navy, to assist in getting vessels or arranging with the railroads companies for the accommodation of the troops as fast as they are ready to march to their destination, and also to assist them in making purchases or other arrangements, and to communicate, at the earliest possible moment, any information of service to this department. Very respectfully,

EDMOND CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The question of the tariff seems to absorb a good deal of attention. The merchants of Philadelphia, New York and Boston are fully represented here, and are active in their appeals to the Committee of Ways and Means not to interfere with the bonded warehouse system. This appeal is entirely unnecessary. The committee have no idea of revising the tariff. In general they neither have the time nor disposition. In order to represent the committee fairly, and relieve the mind of the business community, I can state authoritatively—First, that the bonded warehouse system will not be interfered with; second, that the committee will not undertake to make a general revision of the tariff; third, that the committee will provide that goods in the bonded warehouses will pay the old tariff rates; fourth, that the new tariff will not affect goods now on shipboard; fifth, the committee have decided to accept the first section of Secretary Chase's proposition, made in his report relative to sugar, making the duty on sugar two and a half cents per pound; sixth, they will make the duty on coffee five cents; seventh, the duty on all kinds of tea will be fifteen cents. Iron and steel will not be touched.

Secretary Chase's bonded warehouse proposition has produced the greatest opposition on the part of the business men of the Northern commercial cities. His proposition will not be accepted by Congress. The committee is now preparing a bill which they will be ready to report to-morrow, providing for the raising of an internal duty and direct tax, together amounting to \$20,000,000.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Army and Navy Contract Investigating Committee will meet to-morrow. There will be short time for it to work in, as the business of the session will be soon concluded, and if the investigating committee does not work fast, it will not be able to do so.

An anchor was thrown to the windward to-day by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Van Wyck, in the shape of a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the stoppage of all money claimed for either the use or the value of the steamer Cataline, until the report of the committee on the subject be submitted. If the session should be suddenly brought to a close, this committee should have ample power to continue its investigations, either here or at Harrisburg, or Philadelphia, or New York, during the recess. The friends of the investigation have a duty to perform in ferreting out and exposing the men who live and move and have their being in the midst of the corruption upon which they feed, whatever may be the character of the administration.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The election of John W. Forney, as Secretary of the Senate, has taken every body by surprise, and has excited as much indignation among the true friends of the administration as surprise, and still more apprehension that it is a triumph of the professional contract jobbers. Colonel Forney was nominated by a majority in the caucus, and not more than an hour before two of the Senators who voted for him positively pledged their support to another candidate.

THE COURSE OF GEN. BAKER IN BALTIMORE.

Private advice says that the course of General Baker in Baltimore, under the instructions and by the authority of the government, has given unsolicited satisfaction to the Union men there. The Commissioners and Marshal of Police recommended by him in the place of the rebel sympathizing and integrity and loyalty.

THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF AN INTERVIEW.

News of anticipated sectional troubles in the United States has reached this little empire. This curious people, unable to comprehend foreign politics, attribute the unfortunate state of affairs to the visit of the Emperor of Japan. A gentleman in Japan, writing to a friend in Washington, says:—

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with the regiment. By frequent drills the corps has become quite proficient in artillery exercise. It is designated as Company G, and will be a valuable auxiliary to the regiment. Commander Dahlgren, Superintendent of the yard, has given the new corps the use of two handsome twelve pound howitzers. He has also presented each member of the drum corps of the Seventy-first with a rifle of his own invention.

MAIL MATTER FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Post Office Department has ordered that mail matter for East Tennessee will go to the Cincinnati distributing office.

SKIRMISH NEAR MARTINSBURG.

During a skirmish near Martinsburg, Va., on Thursday last, between a body of rebel cavalry and two companies of the New York Twenty-eighth regiment of volunteers, Jacob Skilled, one of the Twenty-eighth regiment, was killed. Three of the rebels were killed and one taken prisoner.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

Mr. Henry Walters, Purser's Clerk to the steamer Freeborn, was appointed to-day Master's Mate to the United States steamer Reliance, Lieut. Mygatt commanding. Lieutenant Thomas Cahill is to join the Freeborn. Lieutenant Edward P. McCrea has also been appointed to the flotilla. It is said he is to command the Freeborn, but this is not certain. Lieut. McCrea is a native of the State of New York, and entered the service of his country on the 18th of October, 1841. During this period he has been eight years and two months at sea, and engaged two years on shore duty. He has been unemployed only nine months. Lieut. McCrea is spoken of as a deserving officer. Commander Thomas T. Graves commands the flotilla, on board the Yankee, which is, in fact, the flag ship of the Potomac.

RELEASE OF MR. BAUGHMAN.

J. W. Baughman, the Frederick editor who was arrested for disloyalty, was to-day released on taking the oath of allegiance, after it had been rightly amended.

DEATH OF A NEWARK VOLUNTEER.

Thomas Hagerty, of Newark, N. J., one of the members of the First New Jersey regiment who was seriously wounded a few days since, during a difficulty between two or three of his comrades and one of the Fourteenth New York regiment, died this morning. Joseph Chase is said to be the name of the Brooklyn soldier who was attacked, and who fired several shots in self-defense, one of which took effect in the body of Hagerty.

THE ORDERS TO THE GRAND ARMY.

By the indication of some army officers, the correspondence of one of your correspondents became possessed of certain orders of General McDowell, in reference to the subdivisions and movements of the grand army, upon the secrecy of which the success of the operations about being commenced will depend to a great extent. Should the information in question be prematurely published, contrary to General McDowell's express request, all newspaper correspondents will doubtlessly be excluded from camp.

HENRY MAY'S MISSION TO RICHMOND.

As an erroneous impression may be produced by the President's name having been mentioned in the House to-day in connection with Hon. Henry May's recent visit to Richmond, there is authority for stating that he went thither on no mission for the government, nor was he entrusted with any business whatever on its behalf. On the contrary he obtained a carefully prepared pass from or through General Scott, to enable him to go into the interior of Virginia on his own private business, thus having extended to him the courtesy due to a member of Congress.

THE FORCE BILL A LAW.

The President has approved of the bill formerly to provide for the collection of the revenue—in other words, the force bill.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN VIRGINIA—EPILOGUE OF THE UNION MEN.

The reign of terror in Loudoun county, Va., is at its height. Notices of militia muster for to-day were given on Saturday last. When the citizens were told to be ready to be drafted into the militia for an immediate march to Manassas Junction, to fill up the ranks of Gen. Beauregard's rebel forces. All the Union men of Waterford are determined to resist. Twelve died last night before the rebel pickets for nine miles, arriving at the ford at the Point of Rocks. They crossed the ford at that point and got inside the lines of the First New Hampshire regiment, at the Point of Rocks. They were kindly cared for by the New Hampshire boys, and came on to Washington to-day, arriving here this evening. Forty more Union men were to run away yesterday and try to cross the river at the Point of Rocks. Last night and during yesterday evening the rebel pickets on the other side were seen to stop and drive back several squads of men who were coming in the direction of the ford, and who are supposed to have been some of the escaping party to which allusion is above made.

THE PRIVATEERS CARRIED INTO CINCINNATI.

The Secretary of State has made a reclamation on the Spanish government for the surrender of the American vessels carried into Cincinnati by the privateer Sumter, and no doubt is entertained of their immediate release, with their cargoes, and of the prohibition of the entrance of the Confederate privateers into West India ports thereafter. It is ascertained that the Spanish proclamation which has been received here had not at the time been received in Cuba.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

A bearer of despatches from Richmond, to Lord Lyons, passed through our lines to-day, escorted by the Black Horse cavalry.

It is reported that a Zouave named Kelly, was caught within the lines at Fairfax Court House, and during his confinement attempted to fire the jail.

There are doubtless a couple of thousand rebel troops still at Fairfax station. It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 400 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

Regarding the disposition among the three months troops to continue in service, about which there has been some inquiry, it seems to be the prevailing idea among these troops to return home before re-enlisting unless the position they occupy may demand their service. The Sixth and Tenth will doubtless re-enlist. In the Pennsylvania Fourth, out of the ten companies are so disposed. From the Ohio First and Second a regiment will doubtless be created under the command of Col. McCook. Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan First, will also form a three year regiment out of his present force, and additional recruits are now being received at Detroit.

Five whites sought refuge in our lines to-day, having escaped from Aquia Creek, where they were imprisoned in the rebel service.

Both of the Rhode Island battalions, which were injured and ready for action, exploded while being taken to Fairfax Church.

Four Connecticut troops yesterday captured four rebel cavalry.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL HUNTER TO THE OFFICERS OF NORTHEASTERN MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., July 15, 1861.

In justice general Butler, of the Volunteers, has issued a proclamation to the officers of northeastern Missouri, denouncing the government. He warns them that the time for tolerating treason has passed, and that the man, or body of men, who venture to stand in defiance of the supreme authority of the Union, will find their doom in the attempt. He says the character of the resistance which has been made is in strict conformity with the course which has been inaugurated. Cowardly assassins watch for opportunities to murder and maim brave soldiers. The Sixth and Tenth will doubtless re-enlist. In the Pennsylvania Fourth, out of the ten companies are so disposed. From the Ohio First and Second a regiment will doubtless be created under the command of Col. McCook. Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan First, will also form a three year regiment out of his present force, and additional recruits are now being received at Detroit.

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NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL HUNTER TO THE OFFICERS OF NORTHEASTERN MISSOURI.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BATTLE.

The Defeat of the Rebels at St. George.

Death of Gen. Garnett, the Rebel Commander-in-Chief.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE INSURGENTS.

Official Despatch from General McClellan.

St. George, July 15, 1861.

The following official despatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. McClellan, and speaks for itself.

Richmond, Va., July 14, 1861.

General Garnett and his forces have been routed and his baggage and one gun taken. His army are completely demoralized. General Garnett was killed while attempting to rally his forces at Carriackford, near St. George. We have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia.

Our loss is but thirteen killed and not more than forty wounded, while the enemy's loss is not far from two hundred killed, and the number of prisoners we have taken will amount to at least one thousand. We have captured seven of the enemy's guns in all.

A portion of Garnett's forces retreated, but I look for their capture by General Hill, who is in hot pursuit.

The troops that Garnett had under his command are said to be the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and I firmly believe that secession is killed in this section of the country.

GEORGE H. MCCLELLAN, Major General U. S. A.

ACCOUNTS BY THE WAY OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

A train arrived at Grafton at ten o'clock this morning, bringing the body of General Garnett, late Commander-in-Chief of the rebel force at Laurel Hill. He was killed while attempting to rally his retreating forces at Carriack's ford, near St. George.

The rebels were completely routed by the column of General Morris. All their camp equipage was captured. Fifty were killed and many prisoners taken. The loss on our side is four of the Fourteenth Ohio regiment killed and a few wounded. The rebels scattered in every direction.

No rebel forces are now within General McClellan's district.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

A special despatch to the Commercial, from Grafton, says that the rebels retreated from Laurel Hill on Thursday night.

General Morris' column commenced the pursuit the next afternoon. After a terrible forced march, through rain and mud, over Laurel Mountain, our advance caught up the enemy at Carriack's ford, eight miles south of St. George, Tucker county. The rebels drew up in line of battle, and poured in a raking volley on the right of our column—the Ohio Fourteenth—which returned a hot fire, lasting twenty minutes, when Colonel Dumont's Indiana Seventh made a charge upon their battery. They broke and ran, crossing the Ford towards St. George.

General Robert Garnett, while attempting to rally his flying men, was struck by a ball which passed through his spine and out at the right breast. He fell dead on the spot.

Colonel Dumont continued the chase two miles and bivouacked. The rest bivouacked on the battle ground.

We captured forty loaded wagons, one rifled cannon and two stand of colors. We killed twenty, wounded many, and took more prisoners than we could take care of. The fight was turned into a disastrous rout. Our loss was two killed and two mortally wounded.

The rebels lost all their tents, camp equipage, army chests, clothing, one hundred muskets, knapsacks, and large quantities of ammunition. They retreated up the Horsehoe, but it is hoped General Hill will meet, and still further rout them near West Union.

General Morris was to return to-day by St. George to Laurel Hill.

We bring General Garnett's body here. It will be forwarded to his friends.

ACCOUNTS BY THE WAY OF GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, Va., July 15, 1861.

A train arrived here this morning bringing the body of General Garnett, Adjutant General of Virginia, and Commander of the rebel force in Western Virginia.

The rebels were pursued from Laurel Hill by General Morris' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio and Seventh and Ninth Indiana regiments.

At Carriack's Ford General Garnett attempted to rally his forces. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which General Garnett was killed, and twenty of his men fell on the ground, while many bodies were carried off.

The rebels were completely routed and scattered. General Morris' command captured forty loads of provisions, all their horses, wagons, &c.

General Garnett's remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends.

Two men were killed and two mortally wounded in the Ohio Fourteenth. There was no other loss on our side.

ACCOUNTS BY THE WAY OF CLARKSBURG.

CLARKSBURG, Va., July 15, 1861.

The force extended at Laurel Hill evacuated their position on last Friday night, leaving their camp equipage and sick and wounded, taking the road towards Beverly. Within three miles of Beverly they met retreating rebels from General McClellan's front at Rock Mountain. They then started on the road to St. George.

It was stated by a farmer living in the vicinity of where the fight took place, that many wagon loads of dead and wounded passed his house. The agonizing cries of the poor fellows were heartrending.

The Union troops in their pursuit captured upwards of one hundred prisoners, forty wagon loads of provisions, and a large number of horses, wagons, clothing and arms.

The rebels in their hasty retreat threw away their arms, boots, shoes, shirts, and indeed many of them were quite nude. Others fled to the mountains, where they will not remain long, as hunger will drive them out, and they will ultimately surrender.

The Virginians were the first to retreat from the field, leaving the gallant Garnett, with a few Georgians, who were the last to leave the field. The body of General Garnett was brought into Grafton by a detachment of Indiana troops under Major Gordon. It has been boxed up and covered with ice, and a metallic coffin ordered from Wheeling, after which it will be placed at the disposal of his friends.

With the exception of irregular detachments of rebels in the Kanawha valley, there are no rebels in force in Western Virginia.

Thus ends the first campaign of General McClellan. All praise is due him for his skill and untiring energy. All praise to him and the brave troops under his command.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL GARNETT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1861.

According to the Richmond Whig, General Garnett in Robert S. Garnett, late a Major in the Union army, and not a member of Congress.

THE TROOPS WHO ROUTED GARNETT'S REBELS.

The command of the brigade which so completely routed the rebels at St. George devolved upon General Morris. The following are the regimental officers of the brigade as far as present known:

FOURTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel.....James R. Steadman.
Lieutenant Colonel.....Geo. Peabody Eate.
Major.....Paul Edwards.
Adjutant.....E. D. Bradley.
Quartermaster.....Henry D. Kingsbury.
Surgeon.....A. C. Ooms.
Sergeant's Mate.....M. C. Daniels.

Co. A—Moe.
Co. B—Hessing.
Co. C—Fisher.
Co. D—Sprague.
Co. E—Kirk.
Co. F—Bradley.

SEVENTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel.....E. Dumont.
Lieutenant Colonel.....R. J. Spicer.
Major.....J. P. Agnew.

NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel.....R. M. Milroy.
Lieutenant Colonel.....J. P. Agnew.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE NAPOLEON OF THE PRESENT WAR—What Gen. McClellan Accomplished in Three Days—His Official Despatches.

St. George, July 15, 1861.

THE FOUR FAMOUS BULLETINS.

NO. ONE.

THE BATTLE OF ROCK MOUNTAIN.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, Richmond, Va., July 12-9 A. M.

CHIEF OF B. T. TOWNSHIP.

We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point in sight of Beverly. We have taken all his guns, a very large amount of wagons, tents, &c.—everything that he had. A large number of prisoners were also taken, many of whom are wounded, and several of whom are officers. The enemy lost many killed. We have lost in all perhaps twenty killed and forty wounded, of whom all but two or three belong to the column under General Rosecrans, which turned the position of the enemy. The mass of the rebels escaped through the woods, entirely disorganized.

Among the prisoners is Dr. Taylor, formerly of the army. Colonel Rosecrans is in command of the enemy's forces. General Rosecrans' column left camp yesterday morning, and marched eight miles through the mountains, reaching the triple two or three miles in the rear of the enemy, and defeated an advance force and captured a couple of guns. I had a position ready for twelve guns near the main camp, and as the guns were moving up it was ascertained that the enemy had retreated.

I am now pushing on to Beverly. A part of General Rosecrans' troops are now within three miles of it.